# PARIS

Reports of Several Minor Engagements.

DEFEAT OF THE PRUSSIANS NEAR TOURY.

Lyons Preparing to Receive the Prussians.

Herald Special Reports from the German Army.

A Second Cordon Forming Around Paris.

Efforts of the French to Prevent Its Formation.

The Prussian Arrangements Complete for an Attack Upon the Capital.

A Bombardment Momentarily Expected.

General Condition of Affairs in the City.

Activity of the Bonapartists in England.

#### THE MILITARY OPERATIONS

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. An Engagement Near Maintenon-French Sucat Chateau Gaillard-Official Report of Successful Reconnoissance-Prussian Defeat at Soissons-Military Aprangements at

Lyons-Disturbances of the Reds-General Tours, Oct. 6, 1870.

AN ENGAGEMENT NEAR MAINTENON. telegram from Chartres dated yesterday and de public to-day reports that cannonading comsed that morning near Maintenon and was pro ressing when the despatch left. No later news has

RESULT OF THE FRENCH SUCCESS AT CHATEAU GAIL

The battle which occurred near Chateau Gaillard n the 4th has been productive of important results The position taken by the French was one that ne itated the evacuation of Pithleviers by the enemy The Prussians abandoned that point with so much precipitation that many cattle, a large amount of forage, &c., were left behind, all of which fell into the hands of the French.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH RECONNOISSANCE. General Rigan reports from Chevilly on Wednes day that he had reconnoitred towards Toury with three brigades of cavairy and infantry and a few guns. He reached Chisses at about seven o'clock, ed the village and took five Savarian pris oners and some guns. Ressayre's origade turned the village on the right, and the enemy's cavalry, 500 strong, supported by 2,000 infantry, were obliged to retreat precipitately towards Paris. The French pursued them three hours' march beyond Toury. General Rigan ascertained the presence, with these forces, of Prince Albert of Saxe-Meinengen, and of Prince Albert of Saxe-Altenbourg. A drove of cattle was captured by the French.

PRUSSIAN DEPEAT NEAR SOISSONS A telegram from St. Quenten, dated yesterday, reports that there was a combat yesterday near Soissons, and prisoners say that two regiments of the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin were

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT LYONS At Lyons, in view of the Prussian approach, due military precautions are being taken. The surrounding heights are fortified and occupied by regular troops. The government is taking measures to insure Normandy against devastation by sending there DISTURBANCES AT LYONS.

At Lyons the reds seem determined to organize movement. They have had a meeting at Grenoble, numbering over 2,030 persons, at which several speeches were made. It is expected that the government will at once take measures to prevent any violent manifestations.

A SCARE AT HAVRE. An American frigate that entered the harbor of Havre created a scare in saluting. The people supposed the enemy was bombarding the town.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE WEAPON INVENTED. It is asserted that an armorer of Lyons has constructed a steam mitrailleuse, the most formidable

Sortle from Metz-Gallant Gardes Mobile-German Indemnity-Houses Destroyed at Strasbourg-General War Notes.

LONDON, Oct. 6, 1870. General Treskow commands the Prussian army destined for service in the south of France.

STILL ANOTHER SORTIE FROM META The garrison of Metz have made a sortle against the Eighth Prassian corps at Jouy. The losses were triffing on both sides. It is said that the French troops at Metz are still deceived as to the result of

GALLANT GARDES MOBILES. The battalion of the Garde Mobile, raised in the Department of Aisne, and commanded by Duke Pitzjaines, is mentioned as having distinguished tself by its steadiness and gallantry before Solssons

INDEMNITY FOR GERMANS. The New York, Herald correspondent at Berlin telegraphs from that city to-day that King William has sanctioned the demand for indemnity made by the Germans who were expelled from France. The German maritime towns require special damages, asserting that although their vessels escaped capture, the injury to their shipping interests was great from the compulsory sojourn of their ships in foreign harbors. They complain that France, in opposit to the progress of civilization, seized private property on the high seas, and ask indemnity, in order to prepare for the universal recognition of the principle of the absolute freedom of private property in time of war.

HOUSES DESTOYED AT STRASBOURG-THE CATHEDRAL Five hundred houses were destroyed in Strasbourg

by the bombardment, and the number of persons rendered homeless reaches 10,000. Subscriptions for their relief are general throughout Germany. It is denied that the Strasbourg Cathedral escaped erious damage by the late bombardment. Persons just arrived from the scene report that the edince

suffered severely. REVIEW OF TROOPS BY KING WILLIAM. corps at Versailles on Wednesday. Headquarters

A BALLOON FOR POSTAL SERVICE. Captain Schmitz, of the French artillery, and in entor of the mitrailleuse, has devised a new style of bailoon for postal purposes.

NOTES ON WAR SUBJECTS.

Beauvais, forty-one miles northwest of Paris, has been made a great victualling centre by the Ger-The French iron-clad steamer Regnard Armund i

cruising in the Channel, near New Haven. ners of the Hamburg-American line, now at Hamburg, are being used for the detention of the

The presence of General Beauregard in Europe is

THE BESIEGING ARMY.

TELEGRAPHIC LETTER TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. King William at Versailles-Historical Rem

niscences-Wild Rumors-Prussian Prepara -A False Alarm-News from Paris-Desultory Firing-Where the Attack Will

The following letter has just been received from the New York HERALD correspondent at the headquarters of the German army-

VERSAILLES, Oct. 1, 1870. A few days ago the headquarters of the King of Prussia were removed to Versailles. An order has duty shall enter the palace, but King Withelm's pass opens all the doors and to all parts of the lines ex cept immediately around Paris, where the German are fortifying.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

This visit of King William to the palace of Ver ailles has proved quite interesting. On entering the ground floor that grinning, sharp old monkey. Voltaire, hails the enemies of France, seeming to Frederick. A step further and a host of Prussian military officers are seen peering into chamber filled with the most interesting and thrilling of his torical paintings in existence. Here are represents. tions of the campaigns of Napoleon the First. How seen Sedan, but look yonder at Uim and its glories Here, too, we see the great conqueror towering over Prussian officers were tickled when they saw paint ings representing Solferino and the Malakoff and the taking of Mexico. There were the new colors and gaudy frames tottering and clattering over the prim but now faded giories of the second empire. WILD RUMORS.

The wildest rumors were prevalent at Versailles wo days ago. I was assured by the French peasants that a great battle was in progress between the forces of Prince Frederick Charles and those of Bazaine. On the same authority I learned that an army of 120,000 men from the south of France were advancing rapidly upon Versailles. The truth is that no movement of an aggressive character has been attempted by the French, or will be for some

PRUSSIAN PREPARATIONS. Meantime the German army is quietly and indusoccupied by them, apparently with a view to a long stay. Their earthworks are intended to resist sor-Paris. Still rumors are current in the camp, and are, doubtless, true, that heavy siege guns are to be brought up and mounted on the heights of Meudon and Clamart in order to slience Fort d'Issy, which threatens to give trouble. Reuller, it is said, makes the assault on that quarter; but it is less easy to A PALSE ALARM.

Continual alarms occur along the lines of the be eging army, which, however, are natural enough in the course of things warlike. Yesterday so officers galloped up to the house where I spent the night, bringing to the division general the startling ntelligence that an advance upon their lines was crowds of Prussian soldiers, their helmets and bayonets glittering in the light, were marchartillery train and the baggage, ambulance and am munition wagons. The staff soon after got up, and, Prassian division was soon under way and ready for action; but there was no enemy to fight, and it after a false alarm.

NEWS FROM PARIS. The absence of any war news renders everything dull. The only occasional enlivenment is caused by the receipt of papers or the bringing in of refugees and deserters bold enough to escape from Paris. One, who came in to-day, purports to be a workman destrous of reaching Boissy, which is his place of residence. He said that Paris was calm and tranquil. Occasionally there were outrages perpetrated by the mob, principally upon unoccupied dwellings and warehouses in the absence of the soldiery. The Parisians are awaiting an attack. They are resolved to resist to the bitter end, but are dving of ennui. Great excitement attends the de parture of the balloons. Drilling is constant and the National Guards are praised for the great rapidity with which they are acquiring proficiency. The regulars are reported to be terribly demoralized. More than one thousand of them are in the guard houses and prisons. According to the account of this ouvrier, some alarm is felt in the city at the spread of a fever of a typhus character, superinduced, the doctors say, by the fright and anxiety of the patients. He also reports the rumors prevalent in Paris yesterday that Jules Favre had demanded another interview with Bismarck, with a view to making further efforts to conclude a treaty of peace.

DESULTORY FIRING. It must not be imagined that all is quiet and safe here because no great movement is at present contemplated. Along the front in every direction the constant desultory fire of musketry and the occasional hissing and explosion of shells and the heavy boom of cannon are the normal sounds. Wounded men are constantly brought in. It is rare, in fact, that the firing is not without effect.

WHAT BISMARCK DOES NOT DESIRE. I was told to-day, on good authority, that Count Bismarck has not the slightest intention to interfere in Italian politics and does not desire to inherit the legacy of the French empire.

WHERE THE ATTACK WILL BE MADE. The near approach of the King to the beleaguered city, occasioned by his change of headquarters, has created quite a bustle here. It seems, also, to fully confirm the general belief that the advance upon Paris, when made, will be from the direction of the

at St. Just and Breteuil-A Second Cordon of Germans Forming Around Paris-Efforts

Chance of Their Succeeding.

LONDON, Oct. 6, 1870. The New York HERALD correspondent at Breteuil writes from that place under date of October 1 as

Heft Brussels September 22 and worked my way through Lille, Arras, Douar and Amleus, and reached Clermont on Thursday. Since the 27th the Paris railroad has been cut at Breteail. Clermont is now in possession of the Saxon cavalry. On the 28th 600 ons marched into the place. When I left the Hotel Dieu Epees was filled with soldiers.

A SKIRMISH. On Tuesday last, 2/th, I witnessed a skirmish at St. Just ten miles north of this place, between a force of 150 Gardes Mobile and thirty uhlans. On the latter entering the town the uhlans fired upon them from behind a wall. Not one of the Germans was killed, but four of their horses were knocked over and their riders made prisoners. The uhians retired on a gallop, but returned three hours later

tired with their captives, informing them that unless the four uhlans were returned the Mayor and his companions would be sent off to Versailles. This threat had the desired effect. The men were sent and the others were then set free.

TACTICS OF THE FRENCH. On the following day an order was received from the General commanding at Lille for all the Gardes Mobile to fall back as soon as the Germans appeared. The Gardes Mobiles have no artillery, while every German force numbering five hundred men has a are discouraged, so far as I have seen, and are anxious for a stoppage of the war.

ANOTHER COMBAT.

Leaving Ciermont yesterday (Friday) I came on here just in time to witness another skirmish. Four hundred of the Gardes Mobiles fell in with a couple of hundred of German cavairy, and fired upon them at long range. The cavalry fell back upon two pieces of artillery and six hundred infantry in their rear, when the entire force moved forward and dreve the Mobiles back upon Ailly-sur-Noye, The Prussians then occupied Breteuil. PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

To-morrow they will proceed to Allly, on the next day to Boves, and so on until they occupy Amiens. They will then move round toward Neufchatel, where they will meet the troops which have advanced from German headquarters at Versallies, about thirty leagues outside of the one now surrounding the French capital.

it is evident that between Rouen and Clermont, a day or two hence, the most serious engagement that has yet occurred between the Gardes Mobiles and the Germans will take place. The former are moving up in masses from all points outside to occupy Picady and East Normandy, orders received from Paris and Tours being to prevent the formation essfully defending any of the towns in North and Northeast France seems utterly hopeless in the

#### THE SITUATION AT PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. ring-Prussians Ready to Attack-The French Prepared-Americans in Paris to Their Friends-Defensive Preparations-Official Report of the Attack of the 30th-Why It Was Made-Its Fallure.

LONDON, Oct. 6, 1870. Late advices from Paris state that there is much plundering there.

A telegram from Tours, dated to-day, says tha news has been received there that the Prussians have now completed all arrangements for shell-

The spirit of the population, however, is ur son are prepared at any moment to second such attack as the forces outside of the Prussian line time must elapse ere an offensive movement can arming the Mobiles

The following was received this morning per balloon from Paris, dated 29th ult. and addressed on an open card:—"E. H. Kidder, Msiden lane, New York, by son George—Teil my family I am in no danger There are plenty of provisions here. The terrible ternal dissensions here are utterly false. The troop

By the same balloon, bearing the same date, wa received an open card from William Drever to E. Dreyer, Fayette street, Baltimore:-"Our days are occupied with perfecting our ambulances, of which we Americans are justly proud. There is no danger of a famine for three months to come. The city is well provisioned, and the troops are improving wonderfully. The city is quiet and very orderly, and there is no noise or disturbance." DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS.

the west of Paris have been mined, and are to be blown up as the Prussians advance. The Parisians claim that the Prussians wi'l find plenty of defen sive contrivances to face before entering Paris.

Late advices from Paris announce that General and abilities of General Ripley.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF SEP-TEMBER 30. A messenger reached London to-day with despatches from Paris from the 30th of September to the 3d of October. There was heavy firing on Thursday night, and it increased in intensity this morning at about one o'clock. I saw about a hundred wounded brought to the Palais de l'Industrie, and on going down to Montrouge I found the church near the fortifications fuil of them.

TROCHU'S OFFICIAL REPORT. The following is the official account of the engage-

Our troops in a vigorous sortie successfully occu Our troops in a vigorous sortie successfully occupied Chevilly and L'Hav and advanced as far as Thiais and Choisy-le-Roi. All these positions were whoily occupied. After a sharp artillery and muscury engagement our troops fell back on their positions with remarkable order and coolness. The Garde Mobile were very firm. Our losses are considerable, and those of the enemy probably as large. TROCHU.

General Trochu's report is dated at Bicetre 10:30, and reduces the successes to real dimensions. OBJECT OF THE ATTACK.

An additional report by General Trochu say the object was, by a combined action on both banks of the Seine, to discover precisely in what force the enemy was in the villages of Choisy-le-Roi and Chevilly. While the brigade of General Guilhem drove the enemy out of Chevilly the head of the column of General Blaize entered the village of Thiais and seized a battery of cannon, which, nowever, could not be moved for want of horses At this moment the Prussians were reinforced, and the retreat was effected in good order.

FRENCH LOSSES. General Guilhem was killed. General d'Erex, while this combat was going on, marched with his brigade on Creteil, and inflicted severe loss with his mitrailleuses. The journal Le Temps calculates the loss on Friday at about 500 wounded and 400 killed

DISBRARTENING EFFECT OF THE PAILURE. The object of the sortie was to blow up the bridge over the Seine and to rouse the courage of the Parisians by obtaining a success where the Prussians were not supposed to be in force. Neither end having been obtained, consequently the besieged are greatly depressed.

BARRICADES AND ELECTIONS. Rochefort has issued a poster begging the citizens not to construct private barricades. He says there must be unity in the system of interior defences. The Reveil announces that the ultras do not intend to proceed to revolutionary elections of the municipality to-morrow, because they hope the governmen intend to vield.

HOW THE PROPLE ARE FED. A system has been adopted by the authorities to make the stores hold out as long as possible. Every butcher receives each morning a certain amount of meat, calculated upon his average sales. Against this meat he issues bills in the evening to his customers, who upon presentation of the ticket the next morning will receive the amount for which they have inscribed cickets have been issued by the butcher equivalent to the meat which he is to decree was promulgated ordering all persons having flour on sale to give it up to the government at the current price to be distributed to the bakers like the meat to the butchers. The meat supply does not equal the demand. Many persons are unable to obtain tickets. The restaurants cannot get enough for their customers. Work is at a standstill.

Mayor and five of the leading cifizens prisoners. | peris receive one franc and a half per diem. At man to obtain sufficient nutriment for this sum. It was supposed that the peasants invited to take refuge would bring more than enough food with them for themselves and their families, but they preferred to bring old beds and furniture instead of stores of flour and sheep. We have wenty-two million pounds of horse flesh, still the misery among those who have no money to buy food with, unless the government boldly faces the question, will be very great. fancy prices. Ham costs seven francs the kilo me, cauliflower one and one-half franc per head, salt butter nine francs the kilogramme, chicken ten francs, thin five francs, rabbit eleven Rents, too, are a vexed question. In a few days those for October will be due. Few can pay, and it is proposed to allow no landlord to levy either before the close of the siege or before December.

NAPOLEON'S LIBERALITY. The Tuleries correspondence reveals the fact that both Cassagnac and Jerome David were regular penon the civil list. The cost of the Prince Imperial's baptism amounted to 898,000 The cousins, male and female, of the Emperor received 1,310,975 francs per annum; the Duc de Persigny in two months 60,000 francs. The Prince Sablonowiski, the Countess Gajan, Madaine Claude Vignon, General Morris and many others are down for various sums 1,200 francs to General de Failly for similar plums. The Duchess of Monchy, whose name continually appears, received 2,000,000 francs as a marriage portion. The son of the American Bonaparte had a pension of 30,006 franca ladame Ratazzi of 24,000 francs; ner sister, Madame Turr, the same; Marquis Pepoll, 25,000 francs. The cousins, not content with their pensions, were dways getting extra allowanaes. Prince Achille Murat's debts the Emperor paid a dozen times.

THE AMBULANCE SERVICE. The complaints of the newspapers against the number of men who avoid military duty by hooking themselves in some capacity or other to the ambuance service are becoming louder every day. Dr, Evans, the leading spirit of the American ambu lances, has vanished, leaving the care of the ambu-

THE CONSPIRACY BUSINESS AGAINST THE EMPIRE. The Prefect of Police Is actively engaged in an atwith the periodical plots against the empire. Documents discovered show that the most of these plots grange and Tharnier, Juge de Instruction, were the prime movers. It is certain that Bablat received 20,000fr. for his services as a conspirator.

WHAT THE AMERICANS ARE DOING Mr. Washburne informs me there are still about 250 Americans in Paris, of whom about forty are women. Some remain to look after their he and others from curiosity.

Rumors have been in circulation all day (October of a great victory and a junction of the army o GENERAL FACTS.

Mrs. Washburne, in Brussels, receives letters fre-quently from her husband by balloon express.

# THE DIPLOMATIC QUESTION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. A Hope of Pence-Imperialists in England Working for a Restoration of the Bonnpartes-Bismarck Said to Be Helping

LONDON, Oct. 6, 1870. It is stated in a Berlin despatch that the cold lanruage of the German press in regard to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine is exciting the displeasure of Count Bismarck. If this is correct we may hope for peace.

BISMARCK WORKING FOR A RESTORATION OF THE

The adherents of the French Emperor are very active in England. M. Rouher and Baron Jerome David are living in the city. They go to Chiselhurs quite frequently to confer with the Empress Eugénie. The rumors that the Prussian government is not hostile to this movement in favor of Napoleon are repeated, and some persons even go so far as to assert that Count Bismarck furnished part of the funds for the establishment of La Situation, the

ACTIVITY OF IMPERIALISTS AT JERSEY. A Brussels correspondent, in writing on the 5th, nest of imperialists assembled at Jersey. They are spending money profusely and boasting what they can do through certain political connections in England. Rouher has been there and Drouyn de L'huys, and a host of other notables. Marsnal Lebouf went over to the island at night in a cockle shell boat. All this makes quite an excitement

### REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

Letters from Paris-Condition of Affairs-No Dissensions-The Enemy Disappointed. WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1870

Letters have been received here from Paris and its eighborhood by several prominent French gentiemen, the contents of which are to-day confirmed by private telegrams, to the effect that the situation of affairs at that city has improved, and that there are no dissensions among the people, all of whom regardless of political opinions, are united in defence of the capital. "The arming of the citizens continues," says one of the correspondents, "and the hopes of the Prussians that the citizens of Paris would be found in anarchy on the approach of the enemy are disappointed."

### FRENCH PATRIOTIC AID SOCIE. V.

This society met at 21 West Houston street last night, Mr. Gerdy in the chair. Thirteen gentlemen out of the seventeen comprising the committee handed in verified accounts of their collections. The others are still to come in. A resolution to dismiss Messrs. Salmon and Thiebaut in consequence of their remissness as ecumnittee men was manimously adopted, and Messrs. Strauss and Gen till were appointed to receive the amounts collected by them. Up to this time \$37,570 have been subscribed, including \$250 sent in last night by the Frenchmen of St. Joseph, Mo. A letter from Roths-child was read by the president, acquainting the committee of the receipt of their last remittance of

### PRUSSIA AND BELGIUM.

The Attitude of Berlin-Visits of the Queen to the Hospitals-The Crown Princess-Hospitality at Namur-Railway Stations During NAMUR, Sept. 18, 1870.

A friend of mine has just arrived from Beriln, but he does not bring much news from that capital. The intense excitement produced there by the great 2d of September has passed away, and once more the city has resumed its attitude of anxious watching. Since Sedan Berlin has felt that it is waiting between two acts of the tremendous French tra gedy-the surrender of the Emperor and the fall of Paris. No Berliner, probably, doubts the certainty of that fall; but we who are outsiders cannot help hoping that somehow the brilliant, giddy, girlish city may be saved. Of course the Berlin people are very flerce against the French, but they seem to have been kind to the wounded and the prisoners. In this they have had a noble example set them by their Queen and the Crown Princess. My friend assures me that they visit the hospitals constantly. Crowds follow them to watch their faces, and guess from their expression what news they have received of the war. It was observed lately that the Crown Princess, who has been visiting West Germany, looked much depressed. Her amiable countenance, so well known and so well beloved, was observed to be very sad. No wonder. She has been visiting the Frankfort nospitals and has seen very

They say that she has been particularly kind to the wounded Turcos, who stick dreadfully in the E'ng William reviewed the Sixth Prussian army with a larger torce, entered the town and made the f The Mobiles and Nationals who apply forma pand German throat. Indeed, I know some German interfered with by the State; but ecclesiastics

ladies who believe devoutly in the newspapers and would dine comfortably on roast Prussian, and others who required a detachment of soldiers with oaded rifles to keep order in the hospitals where they were lying wounded. However, the poor fel-lows seem to have been humanely treated in Germaaccounts of Prussian ill usage of prisoners. scenes must be felt in a most deplorable manner by those who have gone through them; for war is a horror of the transformation is increased by the fact that the greater brutes men become the greater brutes they become! Think it over and you will see the philosophy of this. Oh, for peace! Meanwhile we, among the "braves Beiges," are

somewhat proud of our proximity to war, and officers who have been to the frontier are very vain of the hardships they have gone through, especially those who did not undress for two nights. I am still at Namur, and beg to repeat what I before remarked to you of the exceeding kindness of the Namurois. The railway station here has presented some singular scenes. Trains arriving fuil of French soldiers in an exceedingly depressed and confused condition, crowds of Beigians receiving them, ladies and gentlemen (of course "red cross" people) tearing in with trays full of refreshments, dashing in so indiscriminately that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from cafes, &c. with a glass of something good in each hand, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others bought up the fruit stalls in the streets bootily and brought them—this is a great place for fruit. You see the hardening influences had not extended to these outsiders and all was sympathy and kindness.

bonly and brought them—this is a great place for fruit. You see the bardening influences had not extended to these outsiders and all was sympathy and kindness.

The appearance of the Prench troops was singular in the extreme, and you could hardly guess at the original uniform of some of them. Those who came by road, chiefly cavairy, were in a much worse condition than those who came by train. You could hardly teil which looked most miserable, the men or the horses. The poor animals were mere skeletons; some, they said, had been saddied and bridled for eight days. Many of the men had not taken their boots off for a month; jaded, ragged, covered with white dust, their appearance was truly pittable. Their costumes were extraordinary—some wrapped in horse blankets, some bare headed, others with Beigian caps, cavairy with rags of infantry uniform, cuirassa is with remains of a zonave dress—such a sight: Yet with it all their soliterly spirit was not quite quenched and through their dust and dirt and squald misery they contrived to show some remnants of martial decorum and pride.

Those I saw at the station, too, were not by any means utterly crushed, but had a great deal to say for themselves in sprightly French fashion. You know, of course, a Frenchman never is beaten—he always is betrayed. If it had not been for the finding to the French soldiers I conversed with. The army, the Emperor, had been wickedly betrayed—had not been properly supplied with hammunition or food—had been obliged to fight with bayonets only those who had both ball and bayonets. Their derest was the result of treachery simply, and so on.

The appearance of the Namur station must be refreshing to these poor fellows after all they have seen lately. Ladies in irreproachable costumes, genilemen also, whose coats and boots are sans peur et sans reproche, are waiting to receive them. From the most precoclous hours in the morning till quite late at night these wild crusaders are at their posts. Three rooms at the station are all fall; fruits are here

would, perhaps, so only a drop in the ocean of want there.

These provisions are, however, not all that the Namurols are prepared to offer the fugitives, for no sooner are they settled in the barracks than they are asked out to dine with the townspeople. It is said that many of these soldiers were moved to tears by the kindness of their reception here.

Our station is, however, not only a place for giving but for getting, too. Our Crusaders are great begging, and no sooner does a train arrive (not of soldiers) than they go from carriage to carriage beging help for the wounded. Their appeals are often most generously responded to. I often think, white watching these trains, what wonderful scenes the railway stations have witnessed since the commencement of this war—the enthusiastic embarkations of troops, the mountful receptions of the

they have witnessed. These business-like ploes will be for the future as much embalmed in strange memories as the most romantic ruins in the world. There are not many wounded soldiers here yetnot more than one hundred, I believe; and they are mostly at the St. Jacques—not at the military hospital. I wish more of the sufferers could be sent on here; they might be better cared for than they are now on the frontier or in France. The stories one hears of their condition there are too horrible. But what system could cope with the enormity of the distress? The National Society does wonders as it is, we understand: but all I learn makes me look upon Namur just now as a little oasis in the great desert of suffering. Our wounded are, for the most part, not very badly hurt, as the worst cases were not brought so far. The usual policy of dispersion is, however, to be followed as soon as special transports to the different towns of Belgium can be arranged for that purpose. Among the prisoners here I may mention M. Paul de Cassagnae. Beyond this name I know of none of sufficient fame to interest you.

## THE WAR IN EUROPE

Foreign Facts, Incidents, Anecdotes, Personalia, &c. THE EMPEROR'S SECRET CORRESPONDENCE.

M. Jules Claretle, one of the commissioners appointed by the French government to edit and publish the imperial correspondence captured at Dieppe, in a letter which appears in the Clocks says:- "Do not doub! of the depth of the mire. The country, when it reads what we are reading, will exterience nausea."

In reference to the battalions of the Guard Mobile arriving from the provinces for the defence of Paris, just before the siege began, the Opinion Nationale makes the following remarks:-

I have just seen one body pass by from the Côtes I have just seen one oddy pass by from the Cotess, du-Nord. The men were marching four abreas, with two scouts in front, and were singing in an undertone one of those popular airs of old Armorica, it was a sad and monotonous chant, the measure of which served to regulate the step and replaced drum and trumpet. Assuredly no trained soldiers could have a more martial appearance, more regularity or better discipline in the ranks. HOW TROOPS ARE LODGED IN PARIS.

The principal nave of the Palais de l'Industrie is now both a barrack and an arsenal. A regiment of mounted gendarmes is installed there, the men oc enpying the galleries on the first floor and the horse, the outside of the space below, while the centre is filled with cannon of various calibre and projec-iles. Such of the men as cannot find room in the building are camped out in the Champs-Elysees. THE GREAT CITY SOBERED DOWN.

The state of Paris is at this moment much more entisfactory than at the commencement of the week The singing in the streets has ceased; numerous Garde Mobiles from the departments now fill the thoroughfares and public squares, and their appearance is that of energetic men summoned to a serious struggle and resolved to do their duty. The muzzle loading muskets given them in the departments are exchanged on their arrival for Chassepois. Among the population of Paris volunteers are coming forward in great numbers and are being exercised all the day, without tunnit or cries, on the landing places of the quays and on all the open pieces of ground. As for the National Guard, its attitude appears excellent. The singing in the streets has ceased; numerous

THE VOICE OF RELIGION. The Archbishop of Paris has addressed to the clergy of his diocese a pastoral letter pointing out to them the duties they have to perform in present circumstances. "What we have to do," he writes, on this terrible crisis is to convey to our valiant soldiers, in the forts and on the ramparis, the consolation of our ministrations; to solace the wounded and aid their families, especially their children; to encourage the population and sustain them in their generous resistance to the attacks of the foreigner; and, in fine, to pray to God, who is the supreme arbiter of our destinies." THE BALLOON SERVICE IN PARIS.

The air balloon Neptune, intended for the observation of the enemy's movements during the siege of Paris, under the command of M. Nadar as captain, and MM. Camille Dartots and Jules Durouf as his lieutenants, is kept ready (in a captive state) at the loot of the Tour de Sollérino, Montmartre. Dur-ing the half nour that the workmen were employed on the first day in fixing it a number of spectators assembled and a sum of 165 francs was collected for the wounded. The Neptane will remain perma-nently inflated during the siege. It is out of reach of the enemy's howitzers.

The Prussian civil governor of Alsace has issued a proclamation to the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergy. It declares that all are to retain their pre sent rights and stipends. The Church will not be

preaching, speaking or acting against existing au-thorities will be punished by military law. A large police force has been sent to Alsace and German Lorraine, where a regular government is

The Gaulois gives the following extract from a setter written by the person charged by MacMahon

to carry despatches to Marshal Bazaine:—
On the evening of the battle of Sedan, at half-past four, the Prince of Saxony, who was at La Chapelle, a little village near the Belgian frontier, said to some persons of that nation:—"You hear, gentlemen, those last cannon shots; well, they are the last sighs of that haughty France, that nation once so great and so proud." No, Prince, what you heard was only the last sigh of the empire. And you would have no doubt on the subject were you to hear the cry which for a week past has resonnded from one end of France to the other, the same that was pronounced by our fathers in 172, and which made Europe recoil—namely, "The country is in danger—to arms." I went through the streets of Sedan the whole night, and gave the word, "Every one to Paris." There were at Sedan about 55,000 prisoners; but in the course of the night 12,000 escaped. The Prusslans killed about 200 of them, but the rest got of. Several officers succeeded in gaining Belgium in plain clothes, and train which brought me to Paris held about sixly who had got away without anything. The Prussians have not taken a single French flag. All ours were concealed or burned. I myself saved three from Sedan. PRUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE DEGENERACY OF THE FRENCH SOLDIERS.

Herr Wachenhusen, in an article in the Colog Gazette, thus gives his opinion on the French soldiers, the result, he states, of his observations in the Crimea and Italy, as well as in the present

ders, the result, he states, of his observations in the Crimea and Italy, as well as in the present war:—

If may sound rash, but I assert that the Prench soldier, such as he is, will gain no victory over troops like the Germans, either lo-day or to-morrow, still less, for the degeneracy with but increase, a few years hence. The refer France played out; it will remain quiet by the Rhine. The country, which yearly, through the artificiality of teatmry, which yearly, through the artificiality of the increase, a few yearly through the artificiality of the increase of human life is deponded and whose people are physically declining: that country, after this fearful and alot of original through the present the present of the remaining through the present the present the result of their guns, his discipline is relaxed in his simbilion stunted. I am assured that when the French soldiers marched through Rheims they tired of the right of their guns, threw them away and scortfully laughed in their officers laces. Everywhere have found proofs of the vandalism which the French and original three would rather have twenty Prusslans as focs than dive French me as defenders, the want of vigilance of the French army, we saw an instance of its at Beamont where, at bright midday, our troops surorised a large French enemmyler according which had not appointed any sections, and the evening the meat, potatoes and rice in their saucepans, under which the fires still glimmered, showed me the way over the battle field. They abandoned everything in the wildest flight, and we thus captured two large camps, one behind another. The Arab, even, shames the French in this for he always, even on his caravan, appoints sentines at hight. We see, however, that the grande nation have learned nothing even from their conquered enemies. As as the French soldier in the camp so he is on the march. He camp and the first part of t

A stated monthly meeting of the American Insti tute was held at the Cooper Union last evening, General William Hall in the chair. The Lecture been made for a course of scientific lecture similar to those of last winter, and mended the appropriation of \$2,500 to defray expenses. The report was adopted. Dr. Rich expenses. The report was adopted. Dr. Rich moved the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sympathy of the members with the family of George R. Jackson, whose ceath occurred since their last meeting. Nathan C. Ely seconded the motion, in a speech of some length, praising the virtues of the deceased, with whom he was on terms of intimacy. The motion was adopted, and the committee, consisting of the movers and S. D. Tillman, was appointed, after which the meeting adjourned.

### FIRE IN HUDSON STREET-LOSS SR 800

A fire occurred last evening on the third floor of as a packing establishment. Their loss was \$2,000. On the second floor the loss was \$100 to the premises of J. V. Frescott, carpenter. The first floor, occupied by Charles Drake, commission merchant, sustained a loss of \$200. Welli & Co.'s Express Company, on one of the floors, was subjected to a loss of \$100. The fire extended to the third floor, occupied by Leonard King, painter, whose loss is \$5,000. Amongst the sufferers was W. W. Fowler, liquor dealer, whose class is \$100. The buildings are damaged & \$000. damage is \$100. The buildings are damaged \$2,000, and are owned by the Trinity Church Society.

## BUFFALO AND WASHINGTON BAILBOAD.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1860. At a meeting of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad stockholders to-day the following officers were road stockhousers were elected:—Bronson C. Rumsey, president; Henry A. Richmond, vice president; H. L. Lyman, secretary and treasurer. Directors—Thomas Clark, James Brayley, Myron P. Bush, Cyrus Clark, E. Henry, A. Richmond, J. F. Schoelikepf, C. J. Bamlin, Sherman S. Jewett, Bronson C. Rimsey, Jonathan Sco-ville, Walter Cary, William G. Fargo and A. M.

The Canadian Agricultural Exposition at Toronto is a great success. On Wednesday 45,000 visitors were present. Edward Higgins, a brakeman on the Hudson River Raft-

Edward Higgins, a trakeman on the Rudson River Ratt-road, fed from his train walls in motion at Poughkeepsie yesterday and broke his neck.

A crazy man jumped from a bridge in Utica yesterday afternoon and was instantly killed. He fell about 165 feet. The Henry Gray Steam Fire Engine Company, of Spring The despatch from St. Louis concerning the death of thir ty-six men in a coal mine in Lilinois is a boax; no such dis aster happened.

The city of Rockland, Me., yesterday voted almost unani-mously to lend its credit for a further sum of \$150,000 in aid of the Knox and Lincoln Railroad. Thirteen deaths from yellow fever occurred in New Orleans on Wednesday. Among the victims of the fever on Sunday was J. B. Hoff, a native of New York, but for many years a resident of Philadeiphia.

resident of Philadelphia.

A grand review of the Twenty-fourth brigade, New York
State Guard, took place at Syracuse yesterday, by Governor
Hoffman and stat. The Governor, after the review, went to
Rochester, and will review the brigade in Budfalo to-morrow.

The owners of some eighty odd lake vessels, in Chicaco,
who struck a few days since against the prices paid by the
lumber dealers for carrying lumber, have succumbed to the
lumberen, and put their entire fleet at work at the rates
offered by them.

T. E. Sick'es, of Omaha, has been appointed superintendent of the Inion Pacine Radroad in place of Coonei C. G. Hammond. On Monday evening last a boller in a soap factory at Broadwood, in., exploded, instantiv killing L. Tensier, J. Highman, William Hearister and Fidet Rose.

TOBACCO STATEMENT.—The following is a compari-

1.754 1869. Hogsheads on hand for inspection Oct. 1,

Loose and boxed tobacco received from Oct. 1, 1888, to Oct. 1, 1899.
Loose and boxed tobacco received from Oct. 1, 1809, to Oct. 1, 1870.

8,751,550